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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**
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9 William Enriquez,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 Gemini Motor Transport LP,

13 Defendant.
14

No. CV-19-04759-PHX-GMS

ORDER

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16 Pending before the Court is Gemini Motor Transport LP's ("Defendant") Motion to
17 Modify the Court's Scheduling Order and For Leave to Amend Defendant's Answer
18 (Doc. 84). For the reasons below, the Motion is granted.

19 **BACKGROUND**

20 Mr. William Enriquez ("Plaintiff") is a Seventh-day Adventist who worked for
21 Defendant in August and September of 2017. (Doc. 66 at 5–6); (Doc. 70 at 2.) After his
22 employment ended in September, Plaintiff initiated the instant lawsuit, alleging various
23 violations of Title VII and Arizona law.

24 During the pendency of the lawsuit, Defendant uncovered that Plaintiff had been
25 criminally convicted of various offenses in California. (Doc. 84-2 at 23–25.) Plaintiff did
26 not disclose these convictions on his job applications or in response to an interrogatory
27 asking for such information. (Docs. 66-5, 66-6, 84-1 at 7.) As a result, Defendant now
28 asks the Court to modify the Scheduling Order so that Defendant may amend the Answer

1 to add an after-acquired evidence defense.

2 DISCUSSION

3 I. Mandatory Initial Disclosure Pilot Project

4 The crux of Defendant's Motion is that because Plaintiff failed to disclose his
5 criminal convictions during discovery, Defendant had no opportunity to plead an after-
6 acquired evidence defense. (Doc. 84 at 2.) This case is governed by the Mandatory Initial
7 Disclosure Pilot ("MIDP") project, which significantly alters the discovery rules contained
8 in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. (Doc. 5.) In contrast to the Federal Rules, MIDP
9 requires that all parties disclose "facts that are relevant to the claims and defenses in the
10 case, whether favorable or unfavorable, and regardless of whether they intend to use the
11 information in presenting their claims or defenses." (Doc. 5 at 4.) MIDP also requires the
12 parties to supplement their mandatory disclosures "in a timely manner, but in any event no
13 later than 30 days after the information is discovered by or revealed to the party." (Doc. 5
14 at 5.) Therefore, Plaintiff had an affirmative duty to disclose relevant facts in this case.

15 II. Modification of the Scheduling Order

16 A. Good Cause

17 Because this Motion comes after the deadline to amend the pleadings, the Court
18 must review it under Rule 16. *Coleman v. Quaker Oats Co.*, 232 F.3d 1271, 1294 (9th Cir.
19 2000). Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 16(b)(4), a party seeking to amend a
20 pleading after the scheduling order deadline must show "good cause" for amendment.
21 "Rule 16(b)'s 'good cause' standard primarily considers the diligence of the party seeking
22 the amendment." *Johnson v. Mammoth Recreations, Inc.*, 975 F.2d 604, 609 (9th Cir.
23 1992). The relevant inquiry is whether the deadline could not "reasonably be met despite
24 the diligence of the party seeking the extension." *Id.* "If the party seeking the modification
25 'was not diligent, the inquiry should end,' and the motion to modify should not be granted.
26 *Zivkovic v. S. Cal. Edison Co.*, 302 F.3d 1080, 1087 (9th Cir. 2002) (quoting *Johnson*, 975
27 F.2d at 609)).

28 Here, the deadline to amend the pleadings has clearly passed. The deadline to

1 amend was January 14, 2020, and the instant Motion was filed on May 28, 2021. (Doc. 21
 2 at 1); (Doc. 84 at 10.) The relevant inquiry, therefore, is whether Defendant has shown
 3 that it could not have met the deadline with reasonable diligence. Plaintiff was under an
 4 affirmative obligation to disclose facts and documents related to either party's claims or
 5 defenses. (Doc. 5 at 4.) Plaintiff should have disclosed his convictions.¹ Plaintiff did not
 6 do so and continued not to do so until the deadline for the close of fact discovery. (Doc.
 7 84 at 2.) Even if Defendant had received Plaintiff's answers to its interrogatories prior to
 8 the January deadline, Defendant still could not have met the deadline because Plaintiff
 9 answered "none" to whether he had ever been a party to a criminal proceeding. (Doc. 84-
 10 1 at 7.) Good cause exists because Defendant could not have met the deadline despite
 11 reasonable diligence.

12 **B. Excusable Neglect**

13 In addition to showing good cause, Defendant must also show excusable neglect for
 14 its failure to comply with the deadline to amend the pleadings. Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(b)(1)(B).
 15 To determine whether that showing has been made, the Court considers "(1) the danger of
 16 prejudice to the non-moving party, (2) the length of delay and its potential impact on
 17 judicial proceedings, (3) the reason for the delay, including whether it was within the
 18 reasonable control of the movant, and (4) whether the moving party's conduct was in good
 19 faith." *Pincay v. Andrews*, 389 F.3d 853, 855 (9th Cir. 2004).

20 **1. Prejudice to the Non-Moving Party**

21 Plaintiff has either lied or at the least misled Defendant throughout this litigation.²

22
 23 ¹ Plaintiff also could have objected to the disclosure of his convictions. (Doc. 5 at 4 ("If a
 24 party limits its response on the basis of any other objection . . . it must . . . provide a fair
 25 description of the information being withheld.")) Even though the after-acquired evidence
 26 defense had not yet been pleaded, the convictions were relevant to Defendant's ninth
 27 affirmative defense: "Any adverse action taken by Defendant with regard to Plaintiff was
 justified by legitimate, non-discriminatory, non-retaliatory reasons unrelated to any alleged
 protected activity and would have been taken regardless of any claim for or need for
 accommodation or other allegation of discrimination or retaliation by Plaintiff." (Doc. 14
 at 8.)

28 ² Plaintiff argues, without any acceptable reason for doing so, that he thought the non-
 uniform interrogatory question was limited to criminal proceedings in the last ten years.
 (Doc. 84-2.)

1 First, Plaintiff failed to disclose his prior convictions. Because Plaintiff would have known
 2 about his convictions from the outset of the case, the Court can see no reason why Plaintiff
 3 failed to disclose them for the entirety of fact discovery. Second, Plaintiff answered “none”
 4 to whether he had ever been a party to criminal proceedings in Defendant’s first set of non-
 5 uniform interrogatories. (Doc. 84-1 at 6–7.) Third, Plaintiff continued to lie or mislead
 6 during his deposition, where he refused to answer questions regarding his criminal
 7 history—a violation of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 30(c)(2).³ (Doc. 84-2 at 3–6,
 8 17, 20, 23.) Any prejudice created by granting leave to amend would be entirely caused
 9 by Plaintiff’s conduct in this case. Had Plaintiff properly disclosed the convictions, he
 10 would have had plenty of opportunity to gather evidence in rebuttal. This factor, therefore,
 11 weighs in Defendant’s favor.

12 **2. Length of Delay and Impact on Judicial Proceedings**

13 Because the Court intends to notice oral argument on the parties’ pending summary
 14 judgment motions—in which the after-acquired evidence defense was briefed—it does not
 15 expect that granting Defendant’s request to modify the Scheduling Order will result in any
 16 delay. (Doc. 65 at 16–17); (Doc. 78 at 17–18.) Moreover, even if limited discovery is
 17 granted on this issue, it will have little impact on the judicial proceedings. The after-
 18 acquired defense goes to damages, not merits, so much of the pending summary judgment
 19 motions may still be resolved without full discovery on this specific issue. *See E.E.O.C.*
 20 *v. High Speed Enter., Inc.*, 833 F. Supp. 2d 1153, 1161 (D. Ariz. 2011) (noting that after-
 21 acquired evidence is not a bar to liability but a limitation on remedies). Therefore, this
 22 factor weighs in Defendant’s favor.

23 **3. Reason for the Delay**

24 The reason for the delay is that, because of Plaintiff’s failure to disclose his
 25 convictions, Defendant did not learn of them until January or February 2021. As noted
 26 above, Defendant could not have complied with the original deadline, and its failure to do
 27 so was not within its “reasonable control.” *Pincay*, 389 F.3d at 855. This factor weighs in

28 ³ After an off-the-record conversation, Plaintiff finally began answering questions about
 his prior convictions. (Doc. 84-2 at 23–27.)

1 favor of granting the Motion.

2 **4. Moving Party's Good Faith**

3 Defendant is seeking to amend because it was—repeatedly—denied access to
 4 evidence that would have supported the amendment of the Answer prior to summary
 5 judgment. This factor weighs heavily in favor of granting the Motion. It is partially offset
 6 by Defendant's delay in seeking the amendment after it became aware of the withheld facts,
 7 and by Defendant's designation, on the last day of discovery, of fourteen additional
 8 witnesses about whom Plaintiff could not have conducted discovery. But this conduct does
 9 not change the fact that Defendant was repeatedly deprived of this information and
 10 therefore could not act upon it, so the factor weighs heavily in favor of granting
 11 Defendant's motion." Because all factors weigh in Defendant's favor, Defendant has
 12 sufficiently shown excusable neglect.

13 **III. Leave to Amend the Answer**

14 In determining whether to grant leave to amend a pleading, courts consider five
 15 factors: (1) bad faith, (2) undue delay, (3) prejudice to the opposing party, (4) futility of
 16 amendment, and (5) whether the party has previously amended its pleading. *Allen v. City*
 17 *of Beverly Hills*, 911 F.2d 367, 373 (9th Cir. 1990).

18 Neither party contests that this is Defendant's first request to amend its Answer.
 19 Factors one and three are discussed in the prior section. Therefore, the Court will consider
 20 only undue delay and futility.

21 **1. Undue Delay**

22 Defendant asserts that its motion will not cause delay because the reopening of
 23 discovery is not necessary and because Plaintiff has not demonstrated the good cause
 24 required to reopen discovery, especially when his own conduct obstructed discovery on
 25 this issue in the first place. (Doc. 84 at 6–7.) Perhaps discovery does not need to be
 26 reopened. But, in the absence of re-opening discovery, Defendant cannot disclose
 27 witnesses and testimony beyond what it already has done to establish the after-acquired
 28 evidence defense, and the Court will so rule in precluding witness and exhibit testimony.

1 For purposes of granting the amendment, however, and given the circumstances, the delay
2 caused by a limited re-opened discovery period would not be undue. Therefore, this factor
3 weighs heavily in favor of granting the Motion.

4 **2. Futility of Amendment**

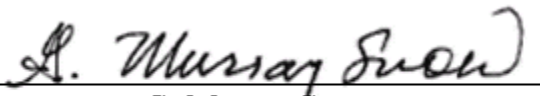
5 Amendment is not futile. Although Plaintiff's uncontradicted testimony is that he
6 did not fill out either of the two job applications he submitted to Defendant, the applications
7 were digitally signed by Plaintiff. (Doc. 66-5 at 4); (Doc. 66-6 at 5.) Therefore, Plaintiff's
8 testimony merely creates a genuine issue of fact for trial. Because all factors weigh in
9 Defendant's favor, the Court grants the Motion to Amend.

10 **CONCLUSION**

11 Defendant has shown both the excusable neglect and good cause required to modify
12 the Scheduling Order. Therefore,

13 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Defendant's Motion to Modify the Court's
14 Scheduling Order and For Leave to Amend Defendant's Answer (Doc. 84) is **GRANTED**.

15 Dated this 17th day of November, 2021.

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18 G. Murray Snow
19 Chief United States District Judge
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